

62 Are Named In 'Who's Who' Of Pacifism

26 Are Educators and Ten Ministers, All Connected With Various Activities

Many From New York

Overman Committee Gets Official List as Made Up by Military Intelligence

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A "Who's Who" of the pacifist and radical intellectuals who are alleged by the Military Intelligence to have led in the organizations opposing the war, or the means taken to prosecute the war, was made public today by the Overman committee, which is investigating German propaganda.

The list contains sixty-two names, including twenty-six educators, ten clergymen and a scattering of social workers, editors, lawyers and others of the professional type of men and women.

This list was prepared by Archibald E. Stevenson, head of the propaganda bureau of the Military Intelligence Division, and at the request of members of the committee, who declared they believed the American people should know who these people are. They are all persons who were active in various pacifist or radical organizations.

"Can there be any question but what the activities of these organizations contributed to the cause of Germany and were harmful to the United States and the morale of the American people?" Senator King asked Mr. Stevenson.

"I think there is no question of that," said Mr. Stevenson. He explained that his bureau had made no attempt to pass on the motives of these people.

Enemies of Their Country

"When the country is at war," said Senator King, "fighting a nation that is determined to destroy your country and civilization, there is only one conclusion that I can draw from the activities of any persons if these activities in any degree help the enemy and hurt their own country, and that is that they are enemies of their country."

When the question of the activities of educators was up Senator King remarked that there was less excuse for the intellectuals than for others, and Senator Nelson, in asking for the list, said "the American people ought to know these professors."

"In these universities there has been a festering mass of pure atheism and the greatest kind of materialism," said Senator King, "and of teachings destructive of our form of government and the civilization which a Christian government must represent. We ought to weed out and drive out of the universities these pernicious teachers."

The list includes such people as the Rev. Sidney Strong, David Starr Jordan, Scott Nearing, Amos Pinchot and Jane Addams, and among New Yorkers, Frederic C. Howe, Professor Charles A. Beard, Helen Phelps Stokes, the Rev. Norman N. Thomas, Oswald Garrison Villard, Julian L. L. L., Professor Henry W. L. Dana, the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, Morris Hillquit, Professor George W. Kirchwey, Rabbi Judah L. Magnes, Professor Harry A. Overstreet, Jacob Panken, Gilbert E. Roe and Dr. James F. Warburton.

All Names on List

The full list follows: Professor Clarence R. Skinner, professor Tufts University, member of Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, on editorial staff of "Young Democracy."

Helen Phelps Stokes, of New York; treasurer National Civil Liberties Bureau, vice-chairman Liberty Defense Union, member of Council of Fellowship and Reconciliation, member executive committee Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

The Rev. Sidney Strong, Seattle, Wash.; member of People's Council of America, Liberty Defense Union, Fellowship of Reconciliation, editor of "The World To-Morrow," national conference of labor socialist and radical movements.

Alexander Trachtenberg, of New York; member of Collegiate Anti-Militarism League; director of department of labor research of the Rand School of Social Science; contributor to "The Liberator," successor of "The Masses."

The Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker, clergyman and editor, Chicago; managing editor "The Christian Socialist"; member of People's Council of America; chairman People's Council of Chicago; convicted of violation of espionage act.

Oswald Garrison Villard; born in Germany; editor of "The Nation"; member American Neutral Conference Committee, American Union Against Militarism, American League to Limit Armament, Fellowship of Reconciliation, interested in National Civil Liberties Bureau.

Henry Street Settlement Head Lillian D. Wald, sociologist, of New York; member American Neutral Conference Committee, American Union Against Militarism, Civil Liberties Bureau, American League to Limit Armament; Woman's Peace Party, of New York.

James P. Warburton, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; member American Union Against Militarism; National Civil Liberties Bureau; Peace Without Victory League.

Harry F. Ward, professor of social service, Boston School of Theology; member of Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, Fellowship of Reconciliation; Liberty Defense Union.

Donald Winston, of New York, member of National Committee of Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, executive committee Fellowship of Reconciliation; active in organization of Young Democracy; connected with Union Theological Seminary.

L. Hollingsworth Wood, lawyer, New York City; treasurer American Union Against Militarism; chairman National Civil Liberties Bureau; treasurer Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Eugene C. Liss, socialist, convicted for violation of espionage act; member organizing committee People's Council of America, general committee Liberty Defense Union; member of National Committee of Collegiate Anti-Militarism League and radical movements.

Hall House Head, Also Jane Addams, chairman Woman's Peace Party; vice-chairman American Neutral Conference Committee, executive committee American Union Against Militarism, Council of Fellowship of Reconciliation, American League to Limit Armament.

James J. Bagley, president Franklin Union, No. 23, Inc., New York City; member organizing committee People's Council, executive committee Peace Without Victory League, executive committee Young Democracy.

Henry J. Cadbury, professor University of Pennsylvania, member executive committee Young Democracy, American Friends Service Committee, Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Edmund C. Evans, architect, Philadelphia; member organizing committee People's Council, executive committee Fellowship of Reconciliation, National Civil Liberties Bureau; active in Young Democracy.

Harold Evans, lawyer, Philadelphia; attorney for Civil Liberties Bureau, American Union Against Militarism; general committee, Liberty Defense Union; executive committee, Fellowship of Reconciliation; American Friends Service Committee; executive committee, Young Democracy.

Kuno Francke, former professor Harvard University; member American Neutral Conference Committee, Intercollegiate Socialist Society, knight Royal Order Prussian Red Eagle and Order of Crown.

Professor William F. Bade, Berkeley, Cal.; student University of Berlin, 1905-'06; professor University of California, 1902; member Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

One-time Wellesley Professor Professor Emily Greene Balch, economist; studied with Professors Schmoller and Wagner, former professor political economy Wellesley College; member American Neutral Conference Committee, People's Council of America, Liberty Defense Union, Woman's Peace Party of New York City, Emergency Peace Federation, American Union Against Militarism, Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, Woman's International League, Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

Roger N. Baldwin, now serving sentence in prison for violation of selective service act; former instructor sociology, Washington University, St. Louis; member National Civil Liberties Bureau, American Union Against Militarism, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Liberty Defense Union, Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, Bureau of Legal Advice, League for the Amnesty of Political Prisoners.

Professor Charles A. Beard, formerly of Columbia University; member intercollegiate Socialist Society, lecturer Rand School of Social Science, New York.

Professor Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, assistant professor Household Administration, University of Chicago, since 1908; member American Union Against Militarism, Woman's Peace Party.

Professor Frederick A. Bush, Colorado College; studied in Berlin; member Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

Evan Clark, former instructor of economics at Princeton University; member Bureau of Research and lecturer Rand School of Social Science, Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

Lindsay T. Damon, professor Brown University, member Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

Another Columbia Professor Henry W. L. Dana, formerly professor of English, Columbia University; member People's Council of America, Collegiate Anti-Militarism League and Young Democracy.

John Lowley Elliott, educator, New York; received degree of Ph. D. from Halle University, Germany; member American Union Against Militarism, Liberty Defense Union, Bureau of Legal Advice and National Civil Liberties Bureau.

Elizabeth Freeman, born in England; executive secretary People's Council; member advisory board of League for Amnesty for Political Prisoners; member executive committee League of Small and Subject Nationalities.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, New York; I. W. W. leader for the last ten years; under indictment for violation of the Espionage act; member executive committee, Liberty Defense Union.

Thomas C. Hall, professor and theologian; studied in Germany; former professor Union Theological Seminary;

member Intercollegiate Socialist Society; reception committee, Friends of Peace; organizing committee, German University League in this country; contributed to "The Fatherland," decorated by the Kaiser with Order of Crown; now in Germany.

Morris Hillquit, New York; born in Russia; member organizing committee, People's Council of America; member National Civil Liberties Bureau; member American League to Limit Armaments.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, clergyman, executive committee, American Neutral Conference Committee; executive committee, American Union Against Militarism; Civil Liberties Bureau; director National Liberty Defense Union; member editorial board "The World To-Morrow"; Fellowship of Reconciliation; American League to Limit Armaments.

Frederic C. Howe, United States Commissioner of Immigration, New York; studied in Germany; member General Council American Neutral Conference Committee; president, League of Small and Subject Nationalities; member League of Free Nations Association.

Jessie W. Hughan, New York; member advisory board Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, Council Fellowship of Reconciliation, Woman's International League, successor of "The Masses," State branch of Woman's Peace Party, member executive committee Intercollegiate Socialist Society, League of Conscientious Objectors.

William L. Hull, New York; studied in Germany; member general committee American Neutral Conference Committee, Council Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Rufus H. Jones, Professor Haverford College, Pennsylvania; member editorial board, "The World To-Morrow"; Council Fellowship of Reconciliation; American Friends Service Committee.

David Starr Jordan, chancellor, Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California; member American Neutral Conference Committee; executive committee, American Union Against Militarism; general committee, Liberty Defense Union; advisory committee, Collegiate Anti-Militarism League; executive committee, American League to Limit Armament; People's Council of America.

California Is Represented George W. Kirchwey, New York, former dean Columbia University Law School; member American Neutral Conference Committee; member Civic Club of New York, a meeting place for radicals; member advisory board, Bronx Queens Democracy.

Lindley M. Keady, professor University of Texas; studied in Germany; member organizing committee, People's Council of America, and in charge of organizing work of that organization in Southern States.

Edward Krebbs, professor Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Cal.; member general committee, American Neutral Conference Committee, Civil Liberties Bureau of America; American Union Against Militarism; League of Free Nations Association.

Agnes Brown Lush, New York; member executive board Woman's Peace Party; member American Union Against Militarism; National Civil Liberties Bureau; Club of New York; interested in Young Democracy.

Louis P. Lechner, formerly press representative of Henry Ford on board his peace mission; executive secretary People's Council of America; member Liberty Defense Union; organizing committee, National Conference of Labor.

The Rev. Frederick Lynch, clergyman; member executive committee, American Neutral Conference Committee; treasurer Emergency Peace Federation; executive committee, American Union Against Militarism; interested in National Civil Liberties Bureau; connected with League of Small and Subject Nationalities.

Theresa Markiel, New York; member executive board Woman's International League; member New York State branch, Woman's Peace Party; executive committee, Liberty Defense Union.

James H. Maurer, president Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; member organizing committee, People's Council of America; general committee, Liberty Defense Union.

Mrs. Tracy M'garr, New York; member over-land meetings committee, Friends of Peace; executive committee, Bureau of Legal First Aid; associate editor for "Young Democracy."

Scott Nearing, former professor University of Pennsylvania; member executive committee, American Union Against Militarism; Liberty Defense Union; organizing committee, People's Council of America; under indictment violation espionage act.

Kate Richards O'Hare, chairman of committee on war and militarism at national convention of Socialist party held in St. Louis, 1915, which reported the anti-war resolution; represented America in International Socialist Bureau in Brussels; member executive committee, Liberty Defense Union; convicted for violation of espionage act.

Professor Harry A. Overstreet, formerly of Columbia University; member Emergency Peace Federation; Collegiate Anti-Militarism League; Intercollegiate Socialist Society; League of Free Nations Association.

New York Judge, Too Jacob Panken, judge, Municipal Court, New York City; president of "Forward," radical Jewish newspaper; member People's Council of America; National Conference of Labor; active in Socialist and radical movements.

Elsie Clews Parsons (Mrs. Herbert), of New York; member People's Council of America; American League to Limit Armaments.

Amos E. Pinchot, lawyer; member American Neutral Conference Committee; American Union Against Militarism; National Civil Liberties Bureau.

Gilbert E. Roe, lawyer, New York; attorney National Civil Liberties Bureau; interested in People's Council of America.

The Rev. Harold L. Rotzel, Boston; member League of Democratic Control; Fellowship of Reconciliation; League for Permanent Peace; interested in Defense of the U. S. connected with National Civil Liberties Bureau.

The Rev. John N. Sayre, Suffern, N. Y., member of Fellowship of Reconciliation; National Civil Liberties Bureau.

Joseph Schlossberg, secretary of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; member People's Council of America; National Civil Liberties Bureau; National Conference of Labor; Socialist and Radical Movements; Young Democracy.

Nathaniel Schmidt, professor Cornell University, studied in Germany; member Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

Vida D. Scudder, professor at Wellesley College; member American Neutral Conference Committee; Intercollegiate Socialist Society; writer on socialism and literature.

O'Connell Quits as Leader John H. O'Connell resigned yesterday as Tammany leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District in favor of Alderman Augustus M. Wise.

O'Connell has been appointed a deputy dock commissioner at an annual salary of \$3,500.

Packers Advise Federal Check On Meat Price

Swift and Armour Agree in Advocating Regulation Until Times Are Normal

Stable Market Is Desired

Licensing System Opposed and Interest in Wilson Famine Measure Denied

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Regulation of livestock prices so as to assure a stable market, either through continuing the food administration or by establishing some similar system of control, was discussed to-day before Congressional committees by presidents of two meat packing firms which do an annual business of about \$2,000,000.

Louis F. Swift, of Swift & Co., concluding an appearance of two days before the House Interstate Commerce Committee, said a stable price over measures of production was desirable, and declared if food administration restrictions were removed now disaster would result.

J. Ogden Armour, of Armour & Co., told the Senate Agriculture Committee that some means of securing a price level would be agreeable to the packers, repeating reasons he had outlined earlier before the House Committee.

Members of each committee evinced considerable interest in the statements of the packers, and Representative Stephens, of Nebraska, announced he thought there should be some government agency to control prices irrespective of whether food was still in the hands of the packers.

Armour Questioned by Henry The examination of Mr. Armour developed new interest late to-day when the Senate committee asked Francis J. Henry, who conducted the Federal Trade Commission's meat packing inquiry, to question the witnesses as to the method and accuracy in deduction of some of the complaints which the packers have made against the commission's investigation.

Vermont, inquired if the committee's hearing was to "degenerate into a prosecution." Levy Mayer, counsel for Mr. Armour, consented to the examination on being accorded the privilege of questioning witnesses.

Violent fluctuations of prices were predicted by Mr. Swift if food administration control should be removed. Like Mr. Armour, however, he seemed dubious that government control over the sale of live stock at agreed prices would be practicable in normal times, declaring the success of the food administration control would depend on the fact that the administration dominated the market through control of purchases for the Allied armies.

"Anything that would tend to a steady average price is better than the same price reached through sharp declines and increases," Mr. Swift said. He added that "constructive cooperation" would be given to anything else, but that this was in violation of the Sherman law.

Licensing Idea Opposed Chairman Sims asked Mr. Swift if the licensing feature of food administration control had not been of great benefit, but the witnesses did not agree, declaring the success achieved had been due to cooperation between producers, packers and government representatives.

A bill to regulate the meat packing industry is pending before the committee, containing a licensing clause which the packers have opposed vigorously as threatening the extinction of the business.

"Wouldn't it be advisable to extend in some form for this year, or until normal conditions are restored, without passing any other bill or by amending the food control bill?" asked Mr. Sims.

"I think it would be advisable to extend the Food Administration's control until after peace," Mr. Swift said. "It has cut down our profits, but we are satisfied."

Mr. Swift took occasion to say that passage of the \$100,000,000 famine relief appropriation would not benefit the packers because they expected a sufficient demand to take all their product, despite the enormous supplies accumulated at war prices.

Representative Hamilton had asked about reports that the English people refused to eat great quantities of preserved pork since the national convention of Socialist party held in St. Louis, 1915, which reported the anti-war resolution; represented America in International Socialist Bureau in Brussels; member executive committee, Liberty Defense Union; convicted for violation of espionage act.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A temporary restraining order against the Ohio State Telephone Company, prohibiting the collection of long distance tolls inaugurated by Postmaster General Burleson, was granted in the local county court today by Judge E. B. Kinkead, who denounced the action of the Postmaster General as a "ruthless attempt to override state rights."

Judge Kinkead said:

"The act of Congress does not authorize the government custodian for war purposes to ruthlessly attempt to override state rights, state laws and state constitutions to which are committed the powers and duties relating to such matters by our own laws and statutes. A temporary restraining order may be issued, and so far as this court is concerned, the decree may be made permanent without further hearing."

Ohio Judge Rejects New Telephone Rates

Restraining Order Against Collection of Burleson Long-Distance Tolls Granted

Supreme Court Is Urged to Uphold Debs's 10-Year Term

Federal Brief Cites Finding in Draft Cases to Show War Congress Had Right to Halt Anti-Draft Talk

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A government brief was filed in the Supreme Court to-day upholding the action of the lower court in the case of Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist leader, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment under the espionage act for statements made in a speech at Canton, Ohio, last June. It declares that since the Supreme Court recently held in the selective draft cases that Congress had the power of depriving a man of his liberty, even of his life, for the purpose of raising an army, "surely for this same purpose of raising an army Congress may require the citizen to refrain from a deliberate, wilful, and malicious interference with the process of obtaining the requisite number of fighting men."

War as Essential as Justice Replying to contentions that the act interferes with the freedom of speech, the government brief said:

"No authority can be adduced for the defendant's contention that there is a constitutional right to obstruct by speech the exercise of the power to raise armies so long as the speaker does not urge a violation of the law. If, under the guise of free speech, an attempt may constitutionally be met out for a wilful obstruction of the war effort, Congress is not entitled to the same protection. The events of 1917 showed that war may become as essential as justice to the preservation of our democratic form of government. This espionage act was obviously designed to protect the whole of military programme against all types of interference therewith, and it is a reasonable inference that in the phrase 'obstruct' the existing and efficient service of Congress intended to cover all wilful interference with the process of raising of the army. But 'purposeful' interference to specific unlawfulness on the part of others is just what the defendant was charged with, and the jury found him guilty."

"Criticism Was Suppressed" Gilbert E. Roe, who is counsel for the defendant in a similar case pending, filed a brief in the Debs case as a "friend of the court," contending that the espionage act interfered with freedom of speech and the press, and that all hostile criticism of every measure even remotely connected with the war had been suppressed through punishment of those attempting to indulge in such criticism.

In passing the espionage act and subsequently amending it, Congress, the brief said, "clearly yielded to temptation under the exigencies of war to strike down and destroy the free speech and free press clause of the Constitution, in order, as it was believed, that the war making powers of the government might be more effectively carried into execution."

Baker Invites Full Inquiry Into Losses In Argonne Forest

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Losses of the Fifth Division (Kansas and Missouri National Guard) killed and died of wounds during its entire service in France up to November 7 were 827 men, Secretary Baker told the House Rules Committee to-day in connection with a resolution by Representative Campbell, of Kansas, calling for Congressional investigation of reported excessive losses in this division.

The resolution, Representative Campbell said, was founded on reports current in Kansas and upon statements made by Governor Allen. It asked for investigation of reports that the division suffered a "day-long fight in the Argonne Forest, lacked adequate artillery support, ammunition, food, airplane protection and adequate care of wounded, 1,200 of whom were said to have been left on wet ground without shelter for thirty-six hours."

General March said that 300,000 American troops participated in the Argonne fight. They had behind them 4,000 guns, he said, and the infantry never got beyond artillery support.

Secretary Baker said the War Department invited the fullest investigation. He said he felt that the men who could tell of all that happened were still in France, and it would be impossible to hold a just inquiry without their evidence. He said he did not intend to have a committee to France to investigate.

The total replacements of the 35th for all causes, Secretary Baker said, were 10,000 men from its arrival in France up to November 10. He thought it indicated an "overestimate" in the report cited by Representative Campbell that 7,000 men of the 16,000 infantry division had been killed or wounded.

The Public Forum, CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street

Speaker: Lt. Col. Chas. W. Whittlesey, Commander of the "LOST BATTALION"

Subject: "The Returning Soldier"

Sunday, January 26th, at 8 P. M. The Public Is Invited.

Gillett Will Oppose Seating of Berger

Candidate for Speakership Says House Should Exclude Convicted Socialist

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Determined opposition to the seating of Victor Berger, of Wisconsin, as a member of the House in the next Congress was voiced to-day by Representative Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, the first candidate to take the field openly in the Speakership fight.

In discussing the policies to be adopted in the next Congress by the Republicans, Mr. Gillett said:

"In my opinion, the very first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger. Twenty years ago I voted to throw out Brigham Roberts, because he had been convicted by a majority of more than five to one. I think there is much more reason to reject Berger, who was under indictment for disloyal acts at the time of his election, while the war was still raging, and who has since been tried and found guilty on the indictment. The evidence convinced me of his disloyalty, and I believe the country generally approved the verdict of thorough and I think his guilt is sufficiently manifest to disqualify him from Congress."

Kitchin Defiant Before Senators on Tax Bill Clauses

Refuses to Surrender Position on Inheritance and Estate Features; Meeting May Be Held To-day

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—This was a day of stress, if not of storm, with the revenue bill conference. The House and Senate representatives, sitting apart, exchanged views two or three times through Chairman Kitchin, but the latter apparently carried a never-surrender message, self-instructed on one point. After Mr. Kitchin's last visit for the day to the Finance Committee room the Senators excluded all other clerks and helpers and got down Mr. Kitchin's final position, to decide to an earnest, confidential review of whether to surrender or not.

According to the best available information Mr. Kitchin, having been asked for a show-down at about the last moment of delay the Senators could stand, somewhat defiantly stated that there was no possibility of his surrendering on the question of the estate or inheritance tax. He intimated that there was a chance of agreement on the new war excess profits section which Dr. T. S. Adams, the Treasury expert, had been drafting to meet the divergent views.

The report spread over Washington to-day and evidently reached New York that it was settled that the conferees would disagree and that there would be no revenue bill passed at this session. There were many long distance telephone calls from New York in regard to the report. The messages apparently were inspired by the ever evident crisis that had been reached in the conference committee.

The conferees had planned to meet at 10 o'clock as usual, but soon found that somebody had thrown a switch overnight. So they adjourned until 1:30 to let each section confer separately. The House members did little conferring, but the Senators took off their coats, as in distress. The conferees were not in a state of mind to meet at 1:30 or again at 3 o'clock.

Senator Simmons announced that they would meet in common to-morrow morning, but it is understood that there will be separate group sessions first. If the new crisis before the conferees be safely passed, it is stated that it will be possible for an agreement to be reached on all essential differences by Monday.

One explanation of the rather mysterious situation is that Senators calculated by looking along until the time limit had been reached. Mr. Kitchin would surrender rather than see no revenue bill passed at this session. To-day, according to this view, he boldly stood up to his heels and now it is the Senators who don't know what to do.

The tax experts read with great interest and some concern the decision handed down by United States District Judge Julius M. Meyer in New York City yesterday that a corporation stock dividend is not taxable as though it were cash. The contrary is the present administrative view, and it has been actually written into the bill in so many words by a Senate amendment to section 201. Strong pressure had already been brought to bear on the conferees to rewrite this portion of the bill, as other points are involved also, and it is possible that the decision will force a change of front in this respect.

Confession Not Verified

Man Who Said He Killed Mary Riddell Likely to Go Free

Patrick O'Donnell, who confessed the murder of Mary Elizabeth Riddell, a girl killed and mangled by a car in the Glen Morris section of Richmond Hill, L. I., on January 15, will be arraigned before Magistrate Doyle in the Jamaica police court this morning. Unless new evidence is found to corroborate O'Donnell's story, he probably will be released on his own custody.

District Attorney Dennis J. O'Leary, of Queens County, said last night he did not have sufficient evidence to warrant him in asking that O'Donnell be kept in custody.

The police are reluctant to admit that O'Donnell's self-accusation cannot be substantiated. They tried yesterday to show it would have been possible for O'Donnell to have killed the girl and still be back in Manhattan at the time a score of witnesses testified to having seen him. Later developments, however, destroyed even this possibility.

A decided novelty, suggestive of the richly-woven matelasse effects, is shown in two silk models (regulation or slip-on) obtainable in the more fashionable shades.

Among them are the slip-on models in the rather intricate but extremely effective filet designs; and those in the coat style, developed in sheer alpaca wool.

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B. Altman & Co.

Novelties in Women's & Misses' Sweaters are now being shown in regulation or slip-on models in silk or wool, and in a variety of charming colors.

Men's Suits & Overcoats at clearance prices Unusual purchasing opportunities are offered in

Men's Sack Suits at \$34.50 & 38.50 Men's Winter Overcoats, at 28.50 & 37.50

The models are smart and up-to-date, the materials of excellent quality, and the tailoring such as to meet the most exacting demands.

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B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

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